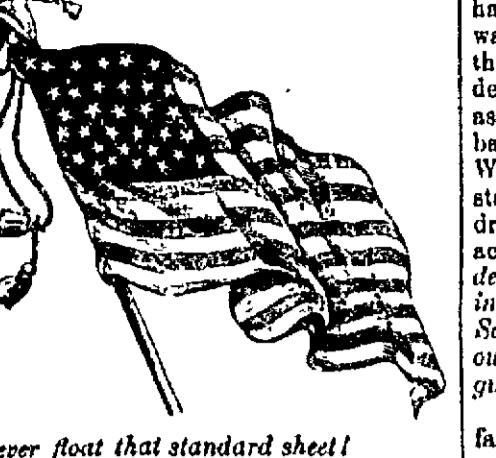


The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, April 26, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Banks Said to be in Danger.

We notice by the telegraph that the authorities at Yorktown fear that the rebels will "bag Gen. Banks," near Gordonsville. The solicitude may grow out of the apprehension that Banks and McDowell will get to Richmond first. It was the life-long policy of a distinguished American general, now retired from service, to allow no general officer to distinguish himself, if he could help it. He wanted to monopolize all the glory himself. The action of the president, in dividing the armies into distinct departments and corps, breaks up on this grasping policy, which was likely to be continued.

As to Gen. Banks, he is probably well informed in relation to the enemy in his immediate locality, and doubtless will take care, not only that he does not get any advantage of him, but will not allow himself to be imposed upon by the accusation stories of an army of 40,000 rebels, said by the "reliable gentleman" to be located at Gordonsville.

Gen. Grant's Course Approved.

The order of Gen. Halleck, thanking Gens. Grant and Buell, and the men under their command, for their courage and endurance at Pittsburgh Landing, and the direction to Gen. Grant to take command of his division, seems to approve of the acts of the latter, during and previous to the battle. This is not in accordance with the judgment of those present, at that time, nor of the public, who judge from the reports which have been received. It is not possible that so many witnesses should be mistaken, who, unknown to each other, with one accord, denounce the inefficiency and want of generalship displayed by Grant, throughout the whole of that affair. That the man displayed courage and endurance, is true, but that Gen. Grant should divide any honors with them, on that occasion, is not just or right. Judging from what is now known, he rather deserves a court martial. It is possible, though we hope it is not so, that Gen. Halleck approves of that style of generalship which puts the rawest recruits to be found, upon the extreme outposts, without pickets, and which allows an army to "lie around loose generally," in the presence of the enemy. If this is what he means by his thanks to Gen. Grant, his presence with the army will not produce that mighty change in its condition which is so ardently hoped for, by its friends.

Important from Mexico.

It has been decided by the English and Spanish plenipotentiaries to withdraw their troops from Mexico, while the French general has determined to prosecute the war. The allies had obtained a position in the interior of the country by promising to retire, in case negotiations for peace were unsuccessful. It appears that the French choose to violate their promise, and to advance upon the capital. This want of good faith on their part will unite the Mexican nation against them, while they will lose the respect of the world.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—We have been furnished a long letter written by Sergeant A. W. Hathaway, of Capt. Wheeler's company, which is mainly devoted to the details of the recent marches and encampments of the 6th regiment given in a letter published by us a day or two since. This letter is dated the 13th inst., and says the regiment was then in a dry and pleasant camp between Warwick court house and Yorktown on the Yorktown road, well supplied with rations, and was to be held as reserve for the attack on Yorktown. Gen. McClellan's headquarters were at Warwick court house.

A THOROUGH.—The Madison Journal says that the gun that was captured from the enemy on the battle field at Pittsburgh, in so gallant a manner by the Wisconsin 14th regiment, being a 12-pounder, has been ordered to be sent to this state as a trophy, and is now on the way, and may be expected in that city in a few days. It will be a gun of great interest to the people of this state.

A PRESENT TO THE POPE.—The Albany Evening Journal says: "Our new Minister to Rome, Gov. Randall, who sailed on the 15th inst., took with him as a present from our government to the Pope, an elegantly bound set of the Natural History of New York."

GOV. HARVEY'S LAST LETTER.—The following is supposed to be the last letter written by Gov. Harvey.

PITTSBURG LANDING,

April 17, 1862.

DEAR WATSON:—I have taken J. M. Bundy with me, who corresponds for the Wisconsin. He gives his whole time and attention to the work, and you must look to the Wisconsin for details. I have not time to write.

Thank God for the impulse which brought me here. I am doing a good work, and shall stay as long as I am so profitably employed.

In haste, L. P. H.

For Commissary General Wadsworth has left this state for Keokuk, Iowa, to bring sixty wounded Wisconsin soldiers home.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

From the Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin.
The Fighting of the Eighteenth Col. Alban, at the Pittsburgh Landing.

The fate of the 18th has been a peculiarly hard one. Thousands in this city remember the departure of the regiment, all raw and undrilled even in the commonest details of military practice. No one imagined that they would be called into any severe action for months, and many doubted whether the war would not close before they had an opportunity for fighting. There was excellent material in the regiment, that is put beyond paraderouiture by its deeds, but every one must have felt that to assign it to any important position on the battle field would be outright murder. When they left us, it was with the understanding that they should have time for drill at St. Louis, before marching to any active duty, but on the Saturday after their departure, they arrived at Pittsburgh Landing, having been ordered by Gen. Grant at Savannah to land and march at once, without taking anything but tents, blankets and guns.

The simple statement of this terrible fact needs neither enlargement nor comment. Never, in the history of any war, was a more grievous wrong perpetrated. The victims of this awful military blunder and crime, speak from their graves on the Tennessee, more eloquently than the most gifted tongue could speak for them. It is sufficient to tell the sad details of the fight of men thus sacrificed, plainly and without comment. It is a sad task, but it has also its reward and satisfaction, for it must thrill all Wisconsin men to know that under the severest disadvantages, Wisconsin soldiers stood up heroically in a fight which could have but one result, and that defeat. By the light of Bull Run, judge these untrained Wisconsin boys. They need not shrink from the examination.

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The camp was reached about 4 P. M., the men cheering tremendously when they had regained their lost quarters. The men were so completely fatigued by the previous day's fight, lack of food, and by a night in the rain, as well as by Monday's fight, that they remained in camp, while the division to which they had been attached, fresh and unfatigued, advanced, slaughtering the rebels like so many sheep, for two or three miles beyond.

One of the officers, Lieut. Topliff joined a body of cavalry, in a charge to the right of the camp, and captured a sabre and revolver, from a scoundrel officer, whom he killed with his sword.

When the men examined their camp, they found about a dozen tents gone, the other half cut up, the contents to a great extent destroyed or removed, knapsacks, stores, canteens, many of the surgical stores, and other articles. The main portion of the heavy luggage was at the landing. Most of the company papers were either lost or damaged.

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This fire checked the rebels considerably, but it could not long, and the regiment was forced into the ravine, where it was exposed to a fire up the ravine, which the left flank of the rebels had followed around, and from the fire in front. Thus exposed, the regiment had nothing to do but to retreat across the ravine and up the hill, which is considerably lower than the first and the woods open. From this point the whole line was driven back at the same time. Then they rallied in considerable disorder, as the enemy were not twenty rods distant, in overwhelming force, and cross firing. They posted themselves behind the trees, as best they could, loading and firing independently of orders, and very sharply, the field and line officers cheering them and ordering them to fire low. Here, and in passing through the ravine the loss was very heavy. While thus making the best of a terrible situation, the right of the rebel forces, was marching steadily along a ravine their left and getting to their rear.

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Other ravines from the direction of the enemy, ran into this, thus affording an excellent opportunity for the advance of a large army, concealed from observation.—When formed in line, Col. Albion ordered an advance. The regiment marched across broken ground about twenty rods, the left resting on this ravine. While resting here about five or ten minutes, the order came—“about face, march,” and the regiment marched back to where it was first formed, in excellent order, considering the ground, and again was formed on the first position. As they were forming, the men called Lieut. Scott's attention to troops partially seen through the underbrush in the ravine, and an American flag. The lieutenant called the major's attention to this fact. He rode along the lines, and spoke to the colonel. He (the colonel) thought they were our pickets, being driven in. When the major had returned, the lieutenant was convinced it was the rebels, and told him so. He rode back and spoke to the colonel again. When he got back, the left companies being in better position to see the rebels, had guns ready to fire, and he said, “For God's sake don't fire, they are our men.”

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James McMann, of Co. G, Colonel Albion's servant, was near the Colonel when he fell. He says the Colonel was perfectly cool.

As the Colonel fell from his horse his foot hung in the stirrup, and this brave fellow,

in the hurricane of bullets, tried to stop the horse, but could not. Then he managed to jerk his foot out, and brought him back to an ambulance, and was with him till he died.

He could say little—except “James my men have fought well, I hope they will be seen to.” The Colonel also asked Dr. Bouck to get a war medal for this faithful servant. He died Wednesday morning about three o'clock.

In the confusion arising from this heavy loss, and before they had time to even think of retreat, the rebels were right among them, taking prisoners, and firing almost in their faces. Of course, the fighting of the regiment as such was over, and how any escaped, is a wonder.

They broke in squads, and retreated the best way they could, scattering and finding places to fight with other regiments, some going down to the Landing with as many wounded as could be carried off. Sunday night they were, like the rest, exposed to the idea of a monarchy, and in case the allies advanced to the capitol would retire from the examination.

Later news from Vera Cruz had reached Havana. After an unsatisfactory conference between the allied commanders, the French General decided to march his division against the City of Mexico, taking upon himself the responsibility.

The English and Spanish plenipotentiaries thereupon decided to withdraw their troops. It was stated that the Juarez government is ready

to give every satisfaction to the allies in the matter of claims, but will not list to

the idea of a monarchy, and in case the allies advanced to the capitol would retire from the examination.

New York, April 24.

The rebel schooner Dixie, formerly a rebel privateer, captured off Georgetown, South Carolina, in attempting to run the blockade bound to Nassau, N. B., loaded with cotton, spirits turpentine, &c., by the United States steamer Key Stone State, who placed a prize crew on board, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

Washington, April 24.

Special to Post.—The sensation story in the Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning to the effect that Secretary Welles is to be removed is essentially untrue. This I learn on good authority. I learn that Mr. Welles, some time since, tendered his resignation to the President; but it was not accepted.

Probably this circumstance has given rise

to the rumor of an immediate change in the cabinet. All the current reports of the removal of Mr. Welles are destitute of foundation.

are mainly from one company. Other companies could doubtless give as many. My time is very limited, the labor of getting the main facts very severe, and I had to get what I could, leaving much valuable information. As showing the nature of the fight, take the following instances:

Lieut. Graham, of the 18th, counted 16 dead rebels behind one log, where they had been firing, their muskets still by them. In ravine he counted fifty dead rebels within twenty rods, and among them, three wounded, who were taken care of by his order. Several of these were killed by cannon shot, raking down the ravine. None of the color guard of the 18th were left.

Two soldiers were found by some of the 18th, Union and rebel, and each had his bayonet thrust through the other.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

New York, April 24.

The Spanish steam frigate Isabel Catolica has arrived from Havana, 17th. The Diario states that persons direct from New Orleans report the rebel defenses much exaggerated; that Forts Jackson and St. Philip have been abandoned and the canon taken away, and there is nothing to prevent the federal fleet sailing directly to New Orleans. The Diario does not touch on the truth of these reports.

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To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

Washington, April 24.

Special to Tribune.—An officer from Corinth, according to the Atlanta Confederacy, reports that the confederate lines extend over the recent battle ground, and that the federals are two miles beyond there. Active preparations are being made by both armies for the grand decisive struggle at hand. Beauregard is being heavily reinforced. Skirmishes daily occur between the advance guard. A telegram from Augusta says it is believed at Corinth that the enemy is evacuating his position and going to his gunboats.

Mobile papers assert that Nashville has been evacuated, and 3,000 Union prisoners taken.

Gen. Kirby Smith, with a large force, is according to the Atlanta Commonwealth, at Bridgeport, within 17 miles of Huntsville. The evacuation of the latter place by the Yankees is predicted.

Refugees from Norfolk state that the rebels have five wooden gunboats completed there, all of which are now ready, and that the rebels are also building another M-ri-mac or smaller tonnage, and that four more are now building at Norfolk.

The rebel congress adjourned, on Monday last, to the second Monday in August. The bill authorizing a battalion of sharpshooters was passed on the last day. The flag and seal report was indefinitely postponed. R. M. T. Hunter was elected president of the senate, pro tem. The rebel congress passed the bill appropriating \$150,000 for the construction of a railroad between Galveston and New Orleans.

The President today nominated Colonel Tuttle, of the 2d Iowa, to be Brigadier General of volunteers.

Times' dispatch.—A gentleman arrived here, to-day, directly from Gen. McCallum's headquarters, and reports our forces have greatly the advantage of the enemy, as time will show; and that our sharpshooters are the terror of the rebel gunners. Our approach commands the rebel entrenchments. Everything is working as well as the most sanguine could wish.

The speaker also directed the following to be read from the manual:

“Disorderly words spoken in committee must be written down, as in the house, but the committee can only report them to the house for animadversion.”

The speaker, under all the circumstances, sustained Mr. Vandalia's point of order, and thus disposed of the question of privilege.

GUNBOAT FLOTILLA, April 23.

Special to Missouri Democrat.—All quiet here, if we except two mortar boats remaining in position, which occasionally throw shells over at the fort. The rebels have not replied, to-day. None of their gunboats can be seen. Weather fair. The flood has overrun all the plantations and houses along the river, and great distress prevails among the inhabitants along the banks, some of whom offer to give all they possess to have their families removed from their houses, which the water threatens to carry down the river.

Information was received at headquarters at Yorktown that the rebels were concentrating a large force at Gordonsville, hoping to big General Banks, and that it was their intention to allow McDowell to get across the Rappahannock and then to precipitate a superior force upon him.

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GUNBOAT FLOTILLA, April 23.

New York, April 23.

Flour market 5 a 10 cent; sales 10,000 barrels, 4,70 a 4,95 superfine western, 5,10 a 5,33 common to medium extra western. Wheat market quiet and steady.

Wheat market offering; sales 1,800 bushels.

Headquarters Department of the Mississippi, Pittsburgh, Penn, April 23, 1862.

I the major general commanding this department, thanks Major General Grant and Major General Buell, and the officers and men of their respective commands, for the bravery and endurance with which they sustained the general attacks of the enemy on the 6th, and for the heroic manner in which, on the 7th inst., they defeated and routed the entire rebel army. The soldiers of the Great West have added new laurels to those which they had already won on numerous fields.

II. While congratulating the troops on their glorious successes, the commanding general desires to impress upon all, officers as well as men, the necessity of greater discipline and order. These are essential to the success as to the health of the army, and without them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them, we can march forward to new fields of honor

and glory, till this wicked rebellion is crushed out, and peace restored to our country.

III. Major Generals Grant and Buell will retain the immediate command of their respective armies in the field.

By command of Major General Halleck.

N. H. MCLEAN, Jr.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

On Board Steamer McClellan, near Randolph, on Mississippi River, April 18, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—We are lying here with a fleet of some fifty or sixty vessels of different kinds, trying to effect a landing. The river is tremendously high, and we begin to fear we shall have to round to, and pack back up the river again, without accomplishing what we set out for. The entire country, as far as the eye can reach, is under water, and the river is still rising. I think it is impossible for us to land until the water goes down. We hear that we shall have to return to New Madrid again, but I hope not. I want to go the whole length of the route before returning. That is what most of us enlisted to do. The gun and mortar boats lie between us and the fort.

We have a statement from the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, that Northern Alabama and Western Georgia are completely at the mercy of Gen. Mitchell, whose present position is declared to be at such, as Gunton's Landing, that he can at once proceed to Rome, take that city, burn down the foundries, and capture all the arms, take possession of the engines on the railroad, and not only cut off reinforcements and means of retreat from the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, who was alleged to be marching towards Atlanta, but to leave at the same time the rebel forces at Knoxville, Greeneville

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through	12:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.
Oshkosh and way	4:45 P.M.	5:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, through	12:10 P.M.	4:45 A.M.
Madison and way	5:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Monroe and way	10:30 P.M.	11:15 A.M.
Belvidere and way	12:40 P.M.	3:30 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville Tuesday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday at 10 A.M.	6:30 P.M.	9:00 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Monday and Friday at 1 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	9:00 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Public Meeting.

The citizens of the city of Janesville are invited to meet at the
COURT ROOM ON SATURDAY EVE'G, the 26th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, to take such measures as may be deemed most appropriate to commemorate on Thursday next the death of our late governor, the Hon. L. P. HARVEY.

J. BODWELL DOE, Mayor.
JANESVILLE, April 24, 1862.

Proceedings of the City Council.

REGULAR MEETING, THURSDAY EVENING, April 24th, 1862.

Present.—The Mayor, Ald. Bates, Barnes, Collins, McChesney, Patten, Pattison, Shelton and Winans.

The bonds of the Mayor, City Clerk and the new aldermen were approved.

On motion of Ald. Bates, the rules governing the late council were adopted for the present council.

The Mayor read the following message:

Gentlemen of the Council.—Many of our friends and neighbors have gone from us to fight the last battle of our common country. They fight with deadly weapons, and in their strife for the preservation of the republic, many hearts are made sad by the loss of loved ones, cut down in the bloody conflict. We are to a certain extent the appointed guardians of such as are permitted to remain at home. Our earnest prayer should often ascend to Him, who, amid the tumult of battle, controls the destinies of armies, that He will soon proclaim "Peace on Earth" and enable absent ones to return to their accustomed walks in our midst.

As we meet from time to time in our associated capacity, to attend to the business of those who have placed us here, let us bear in mind that we are the people's servants, delegated by them for a time, to attend to their interests, to protect them and theirs, and so far as we are able, to promote their comfort and happiness. Our duties will prove pleasant and agreeable if we enter upon them discharge with a kindly spirit, and steadily aim at the accomplishment of those things best calculated to conduce to the public good. With an anxious desire to promote the welfare of others, we shall most surely secure the richest peace for ourselves in the work we have to do. I, therefore, invite each one of you to enter, with me, upon the discharge of your obligations here with a cheerful spirit.

Let us be punctual and regular in our attendance upon the meetings of the council. Each one of us should realize the great importance of punctuality in all our appointments. Decide upon the hour at which we shall meet, and then let no one presume to say that five minutes after the time fixed will do well. One member who, by his absence, keeps his fellows waiting, inflicts upon them an injury which should be avoided.

I trust there may be no cause of complaint in this respect. We have a population not unscrupulous in their demands upon those who serve them. They will expect us to enforce the laws of the state and the ordinances of this city. They will require of us the preservation of good order and the maintenance of their rights and privileges. I am unequivocally in favor of sustaining every law while it exists as a law, and shall, to the utmost of my ability, enforce every enactment. If the existing machinery of our city government should prove insufficient for this purpose, I anticipate your heart-cooperation in any effort I may make to render it more efficient. The city charter is our municipal constitution. It by no means rigidly governed. We must respect its every page, and impartially enforce it every precept. I am thus particular in calling your attention to this matter because I desire that you may at a very early day examine, for yourselves, the ordinance, and if opposed to any of them, move for their repeal. The charter makes it my duty to see that all laws are enforced, and I have not heretofore the right nor disposition to discriminate. There are persons in all communities who stoically refuse to work where there is no pay, but are ready to criticize and denounce the acts of those who bear this burden. I have long since learned to disregard the bodings of this class of fault-finding drones. I had much rather see a man occasionally make a mistake in the active exercise of his duties than to see him constantly whining over what other do. I ask your cooperation, therefore, in this matter of commanding obedience to all law, and let us have a city marked for its order and general cleanliness, as it is remarkable for its thrift and propriety.

Our city finances are in a good condition. On entering upon the discharge of my duty in this office at the beginning of last year, I reported to the common council that our entire indebtedness was about \$37,000, of which amount \$31,000 was in bonds falling due at various dates as then stated, and the balance consisted of outstanding orders. I have now the satisfaction of stating our indebtedness at about \$34,000, of which \$22,000 is in bonds issued for school purposes. These bonds bear interest at 6 per cent and will become due as follows:

In 1860.....\$7,000

In 1859.....\$1,000

In 1860.....\$12,000

In 1872.....\$500

\$23,000

It will be noticed that we have no bonds maturing until the year 1860, and have only to provide for the interest each year until that time, amounting to \$3,320. The bonds which have matured have all been paid, and also the interest upon those outstanding. I congratulate you upon this condition of our treasury. While the exercise of rigid economy in our current expenses, I cannot believe that our tax, even in these war times, will be burdensome upon the people. By a law passed at the last session of our legislature we are authorized to reassess the taxes in this city for the years 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1857. This action becomes necessary by reason of illegality in former assessments. The work of re-assessment under that law has been completed and the assessment rolls are now in the hands of our treasurer for the collection of those taxes. The amount of money which should be realized from this source for city purposes is about \$10,000. This will materially aid in lightening the city taxes for the coming year. In view of our condition, I cannot look for that pressure in the matter of taxation which is anticipated by many of our citizens. It is clear that whenever our taxes shall be equally borne by property holders, and the amount paid into the treasury with any degree of promptness, none will feel oppressed by the aid they are called upon to render for the support of the government. The law for the reassessment of taxes alluded to, was drawn up with much care, and while it is in all respects just and right, it is believed to be so guarded that no difficulty can arise in the enforcement of its provisions. The statement recently published from the finance committee of the last council, together with the very full and accurate account of the treasurer thereto annexed, is a clear exposition of our affairs, and I can do better than refer you to that, as containing the precise information you will desire as a basis or starting point for your operations for the year upon which you now enter. The committee has been unremitting in its labors throughout the past year, and has rendered a service to the city of great value.

Our charter has been so amended by an act of the last legislature as to greatly aid you in your work of improving the streets. All our streets need your attention, and as the charter now gives you power, in a simple and easy form, to repair a street or sidewalk in any place where work is needed, and to collect the expense thereof from the lot or lots which ought to pay for the same, I earnestly urge each one of you to the performance of this duty in your respective wards. Such has been done, and well done, in the matter of crosswalks the past year, and the people are willing with commendable patience for decent sidewalks, and trust you will readily witness your active labors in this behalf all over the city. We are well located for having good streets and sidewalks at small expense, and now, with the amended charter, there can be no excuse for the neglect of this duty. The citizens of each ward should hold their aldermen responsible for the discharge of this duty especially, and I hope they will reward you a

strict account in this matter. We have been shamefully negligent in regard to sidewalks, and I recommend immediate action on this subject in every ward. On the business streets walks should be of full width and substantial, while upon other streets they may be constructed to a very small expense to answer the purpose, but by all means build sidewalks of some kind upon every street having residents upon it.

Licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors have been so arranged that they all expire on the 10th day of May next. This subject will require your attention. The charter provides that licenses may be granted to any person paying therefor a certain sum of money specified therein, while the practice heretofore has been to grant licenses for a sum less than that named in the charter. It may well be doubted whether the practice which has prevailed has the sanction of law. My own opinion is entirely adverse to such a construction. In this matter, as in all others, I know of no way to do less to follow the law, and I hold the charter to be our law. I recommend to you the careful consideration of this subject before the time when the present license will expire in order that you may be prepared to act when we shall be called upon to grant licenses for the coming year.

Our public schools are probably not excelled by any in the west, and are very justly the pride of our people. I cannot, however, approve of the system of free schools further than the teaching of the common branches of education therein, deeming it, as I do, unjust to tax the people beyond this. But to have all the children in community taught, free of charge, all things necessary for the pursuits of life is one of the highest aims of a christian people; and I could wish that parents might be obliged to give their children the advantages of an education thus freely offered them. One charter, however, so completely divests the management of the schools from the common council, that, really, you are in no way, as a board, responsible for the conduct of that department. To the school commissioners the people must look, in reference to the discharge of the functions appertaining to our schools. They alone are entitled to all the praise, as they are liable to any censure growing out of that management.

I may say, however, before leaving this subject, that the expense of sustaining our present system of schools is greater than the charter contemplates or our people would approve.

The amount of money received for the school fund the past year from all sources is \$8,000,—while the cost of sustaining the school has been above \$10,000. The impropriety of thus incurring debt is manifest, but this council has no power over this subject. If a much larger sum than is raised, were necessary to give to every child a common school education, I would urge the raising of that larger sum, but convinced as I am that this debt is the result of sustaining the higher departments of the High School building, I am unwilling in any manner to countenance or be held responsible for that expenditure. Good school woods with the common English branch taught therein, is all that I am willing to advocate as a public necessity in the way of free education. Having expressed my views on this subject very fully a year ago from this stand, and entertaining no more firmly the opinions than uttered, I indulge the hope that needed reform will at an early day be inaugurated in that department.

The public ground known as court house square should be fenced and otherwise improved. A small expense in this direction would be an improvement very desirable, adding, it would, to the comfort and convenience of many citizens. It would materially beautify that particular part of the city, and most assuredly meet the cordial approval of our entire population.

I trust this suggestion may meet with a response in action.

Our fire department needs your fostering care. The engines and apparatus are in good order, but the companies are not filled up so as to render efficient aid in time of fire. Cannot a plan be devised which will insure fire life into this department, which is so important for the protection of property. Good wood schools with the common English branch taught therein, is all that I am willing to advocate as a public necessity in the way of free education. Having expressed my views on this subject very fully a year ago from this stand, and entertaining no more firmly the opinions than uttered, I indulge the hope that needed reform will at an early day be inaugurated in that department.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 1st, 1861.—Arrive, 6 A.M., Depart, 10:30 A.M.; 6:30 P.M., Depart, 4:45 P.M.; 12:45 P.M., Depart, 12:45 P.M.; 4:45 P.M.; 6:30 P.M. & 7:30 A.M. Depart, 5:30 P.M. & 6:30 A.M. Monroe and way, 10:30 A.M.; 5:30 P.M. & 6:30 A.M. Madison and way, 12:45 P.M.; 3:30 P.M. & 4:45 P.M. Beloit and way, 6:30 P.M. & 9:30 P.M. Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Public Meeting.

The citizens of the city of Janesville are invited to meet at the

COURT ROOM on SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, to take such measures as may be deemed most appropriate to commemorate on Thursday next the death of our late governor, the HON. L. P. HARVEY.

J. BODWELL DOE, Mayor.

JANESVILLE, April 24, 1862.

Proceedings of the City Council.

REGULAR MEETING, April 24, 1862.

Present.—The Mayor, Ald. Bates, Barnes, Collins, McChesney, Patten, Pattison, Shelton and Winans.

The bonds of the Mayor, City Clerk and the new aldermen were approved.

On motion of Ald. Bates the rules governing the late council were adopted for the present council.

The Mayor read the following message:

Gentlemen of the Council:—Many of our friends and neighbors have gone from us to fight the battles of our common country. They fight with deadly weapons, and in their strife for the preservation of the republic, many hearts are made sad by the loss of loved ones, cut down in the bloody conflict. We are to a certain extent the appointed guardians of such as are permitted to remain at home. Our earnest prayer should often ascend to Him, who, amid the tumult of battle, controls the destinies of armies, that He will soon proclaim "Peace on Earth" and enable absent ones to return to their actual homes in our midst.

As we meet from time to time in our associated capacity, to attend to the business of those who have placed us here, let us bear in mind that we are the people's servants, delegated by them for a time, to attend to their interests, to protect them and theirs, and so far as we are able, to promote their comfort and happiness. Our duties will prove pleasant and agreeable if we enter upon their discharge with a kindly spirit, and steadily aim at the accomplishment of those things best calculated to promote the welfare of others, and most assuredly meet the cordial approval of our entire population.

This little suggestion may meet with a response in action.

Our fire department needs your fast-rolling care. The men and apparatus are in good order, but the companies are not filled up so as to render efficient aid in time of fire. Cannot a plan be devised which will insure new life into this department, which is so important for the protection of property. I am aware of the difficulty of exciting an interest in a matter of this kind in these times, but it is due to those faithful men who are enlisted in these companies that we should aid them so far as we can in completing and keeping up their organizations.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I must regard you all assembled together for a common object, with no political differences to be harbored here. You meet for the sole purpose of doing what you can for the good of community, and I doubt not, you are willing to labor diligently in this behalf. You have a right to expect that the people will aid, by the prompt payment of their taxes as they shall be called upon, and then they may safely look for a faithful account from you of the disbursement of their dollars thus contributed. I am aware of but one avenue of expenditure which a good citizen will keep prominently in view as of prior importance. The regular and systematic payments in support of the religious institutions of our country will still depend, because upon the maintenance of them, under God, depends our very existence as one of the nations of the earth. While we are witnessing the onward march of our vice rulers, and looking forward to a final triumph of our cause, the heart sickens at the remembrance of the thousands being slain in this wicked rebellion, and we will do all we can to pray earnestly to the Father of all Mercies, that He will stay the hand of the destroyer, and bring us out of this dark and gloomy hour, until again this once proud and prosperous Union in one common brotherhood.

J. BODWELL DOE.

The following standing committees were announced by the Mayor:

Finance.—Ald. Winans, Shelton, Collins, Judiciary.—Ald. Bates, Patten, Winans, Police.—Ald. Pattison, Barnes, McChesney.

Fire Department.—Ald. Barnes, Shelton, Collins.

Licenses.—Ald. Collins, Bates, Winans.

Bridges.—Ald. McChesney, Barnes, Patten, Shelton.

Parks.—Ald. Patten, Bates, McChesney, Pattison.

Printing.—Ald. Shelton, Bates, Patten, Schools.—Ald. Patten, Barnes, Winans, Pattison.

Gas Lights.—Ald. Shelton, Bates, McChesney, Collins.

The bonds of the school commissioners were presented and approved.

The bond of the city treasurer, in the sum of \$30,000, was referred to the judiciary committee.

The bonds of J. W. Plato, Philip Baker, and John Lawler, constables, were presented and approved.

Ald. Collins moved that the matter of the outstanding tax certificates of 1858 and 1859 be referred to the judiciary committee, for their opinion as to whether the recent decision of the supreme courts affects them.

Ald. Shelton moved to proceed to the election of a president of the council.—Adopted, and Ald. Shelton and McChesney appointed tellers.

The tellers reported that Ald. A. C. Bates received 5, and Ald. Winans, Patten and Shelton each one vote.

Ald. Bates was then declared unanimously elected.

Ald. Bates moved that the Daily Gazette be appointed the official paper of the city for the coming year. Adopted.

Ald. Collins moved that a committee of three be appointed to examine rooms for the use of the council. Adopted, and Ald. Collins, Winans and Shelton were appointed a committee to make the examination.

Several propositions were referred to this committee.

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